WASHINGTON, Friday, May 14, 1809. The statements in these dispatches of Tuesday night, in reference to the feeble condition of the insurgest army of Cuba, were from official information in the hands of the Government, and are corroborated by dispatches to-day received by the Navv Department from Admiral Hoff, dated May 6, and also by additional information received at the State Department. Not only the special United States agent in Caba and Admiral Hoff, but the present Consul-General, Mr. Plumb, and the commander of the English squadron in Cuban waters, all believe that the ansurrection is near its end. It is also observed that the Cuban partizans in this city have less hope than formerly, and express more or less discourage

Messes, John R. Edmunds (Chairman), Col. Frank C. Rufflo, Jas. A. Cowardin, and Franklin Stearns, the Committee appointed by the Conservative Conwention of Virginia to consult with the President upon the submission of the Constitution of that State to the people, had an interview this forenoon, and requested the President to direct that the clause ning to county organizations be submitted parately. The subject was subsequently discussed in Cabinet meeting, and it was agreed to require a separate vote on the test-oath clause and the clause

A lively contest is being made over the position of ostmaster of the Senate, made vacant by the apintment of Judge Edmunds to be Postmaster of this city. The prominent candidates are Major C. W. Nares of New-York and Dr. Taft of this city.

All of the departments here, in addition to the routine work, are engaged in preparing instructions, making out commissions, and replying to the nuberless inquiries of newly appointed officers in the several branches of the public service. The public interest here is dividived on the question of the nances, and the foreign embarrassments on the Cuban question, and the subject of the Alabama claims. No important action is being taken by the Government on any subject, and the city is in a chronic state of dullness. A score of Congressmen are here looking after minor appointments, but mats of public interest are at a stand still. Montgomery Gibbs, who failed to receive the ap-

pointment of Consul General at Paris, has been appointed an officer of the Treasury Department to sit Europe in the service of the Government. Ex-Gov. Kirk, the new Minister to the Argentine

Republic and Uruquay, will receive his instructions from the State Department to-morrow. He will at once go to New-York, whence he sails on the 22d inst. Senator Fenton arrived here this evening, and will remain in the city for several days. Representative Allison reached here to-day, and

will leave for New-York on Sunday night to meet the Ways and Means Committee. The President's family, and the families of two of

the Cabinet Ministers, visited the theater this evening, and witnessed Mrs. Scott Siddons play the char-This forenoon, Mr. Joseph McCord of Boston had

an interview with the President, and presented to him a beautiful resewood baton, with rattle and whistle combined, heavily monuted with silver, and bearing the following inscription: "Joseph McCord, inventor. 'Let us have peace.' Presented to U. S. Grant, President of the United States, April 17, 1869.

The complaint made in a New-York paper about the erection of a Government barge-house in New-York is unjust to the Treasury officials. Mr. Mullett, the supervising architect of the Government, did his atmost to have Congress, at its last session, make an appropriation for the construction of a barge-house on the Government wharves in New-York City, but Congress refused to make the appropriation. A sum afficient to merely erect a wall was made. The contract for the building of this wall has been made. and the work begun. The wall is to be built of granite, 30 feet high, 10 feet at base, and seven at the top. Gen. J. A. Hardie, Col. George Gibson, and Col. De Witt, the Board in session at the War Department for some time past to examine all claims against the War Department, having been relieved by a recent order and ordered elsewhere, have settled up all affairs of the Board, and Col. Gibson has already left for his new field of duty. Gen. Hardie will leave on Sunday evening. They will be succeeded by Brevet Major-Gen. John E. Smith, Brevet Major-Gen. Daniel Butterfield, and Brevet Major-Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. Smith has arrived in town, and is staying at the Ebbitt House.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. L. A. Pelonze, A. A. G., in the office of the Secretary of War for some years past, having been relieved, will retire about the 1st of June, and be succeeded by Brevet Col. O. A. Mack

Workmen were to-day engaged in removing the old hydraulie presses, lately used by the Printing Bureau, from the third story of the Treasury Depart ment. The presses are to be removed to New-York, and will probably be sold for old iron.

GEN. SICKLES APPOINTED MINISTER TO SPAIN-THE SCHOONER GRAPESHOT AT BEAUFORT, S. C .- SHE HAS A CARGO OF ARMS AND MU NITIONS OF WAR-CONDITION OF THE SOUTH-ERN BANKS-THE VIRGINIA ELECTION-NEW REGULATIONS REGARDING BAGGAGE ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

There is now no doubt that the President has letermined to appoint Gen. Daniel E. Sickles Minister to Spain. His commission will soon be prepared. A letter from a Treasury officer at Beaufort, S. C.,

states that the schooner Grapeshot, bound from New-York for Falmonth, Jamaica, put in there for repairs on the 27th of April. As she was laden with repairs on the 27th of April. As she was laden with arms and munitions of war, and had 36 passengers on loard, the Collector at Beanfort telegraphed to Collector Grinnell at New-York, and received a reply that the Grapeshot was regularly cleared for Falmouth, consequently she was not detained. A few days after this event a new Collector was appointed at Beaufort, and he was urged by Capt. Usher of the Revenue service, to investigate the matter. He replied that it had been thoroughly inquired into by his predecessor, and therefore declined to act in the tase. On the 12th of May, the Grapeshot still lay in the harber of Beaufort.

the harbor of Beaufort.

A number of vessels at different ports, suspected of being in the Cuban interest, are closely watched by pur revenue cutters and naval forces. Assurance has been given that our Government will enforce the

Abstracts have been prepared at the office of the Controller of the Currency of the conditions of the banks in the Southern States on the 17th day of April last in accordance with the recent order. The abstract of the condition of the North Carolina banks show at the condition of the North Carolina banks. show an aggregate of resources and liabilities of \$2,675,913 62, with, under the head of resources, the

U. S. bonds to secure circulation	412,600	
Other boudance	307,000	
Due tro banks	1102,700	
Diffe from	61,746	
Fills of the day 600 day to Secola		
hills of banks. Cash, including sea see in Soccionation The Inabilities show: Capital stock.	02-1621	
Capital stock	683,400	
Profits	150,200	
Bank notes outstanding	344,510	
Deposits	1,444,987	
Due to banks	30,774	
In South Carolina the banks show an aggregate of		
2,629,383. Loans and discounts.	01 441 057	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	245,000	
Other U. S. bonds. Cash, including \$20,150 in specie	266,485	
The liabilities show:		
(upital stock	\$823,500	
rofft	158,540	
lotes outstanding	175,003	
Individual deposits	1,397,640	
Aggregate of the Alabama Banks, \$1,239,30	5.	
Loans and discounts	428,012	
United States bonds	311,000	
Doe from bardes	841.912	
Cash, including \$63,855 specie	149,345	
The lightlines show:	1000 1000	
Capital stock	. \$400,000	
Profits	91,376	
Bank notes outstanding	264,305	
Derronita	479,259	
The Louisiana banks show an aggre \$4,189,809.	gate of	
Lanus and economyts	\$1,977.081	

\$4,180,809.
Loans and accounts.
United States bonds to scoure circulation.
Due from banks.
Real estate.
Cash, including \$44,775 in specie, the balance be-

Ing mainly legal-tender notes.....
The liabilities show:

Capital,.....

144,060 211,455 493,588

rofits. 297,205
attornal bank notes outstanding 1.053,768
adjudged deposits 1,430,312 Individual deposits......

Individual deposits. 206,526

Due to banks. 206,526

North Carolina reports six banks, South Carolina three, Alabama and Louisiana two.

A proclamation has been prepared, and will be issued to-morrow, fixing the sixth day of July for the election in Virginia. It also provides for the submission of the Constitution, with separate votes on the disabilities and test-oath clauses, but no others. It is stated that Gen. Stoneman, recently commanding in Virginia, believing that by the 1st of July the State might be organized, continued the "stay law" only antil that time, and it is now probable that applications will be made to Gen. Camby to continue the same law in force until after the meeting of a

same law in force until after the meeting of a As the regulations in existence for some time base in relation to what is termed "hand baggage of pas-sengers" entering the United States upon the Great Western Railway, passing through Canada, have proved to be insufficient to accomplish the object deproved to be institute in a accomplish the object de-sired, and onerous to the Company, it is deemed ad-visable to discontinue the plan of having Inspectors accompany the trains over this road, between Sus-pension Bridge and Detroit, from and after the 25th day of May instant, and in lieu thereof the following Regulation is prescribed in reference to the inspection of "hand baggage" owned by persons passing from one point to another, in the United States, over.

the above-mentioned road:

Prior to the departure of any train from the United States, the local Customs Officer shall attach to each piece of hand baggage of through-passengers the Customs stamp now used, with the addition of words, designating the representations. of hand baggage of through-passengers the Customs stamp now used, with the addition of words, designating the number of the train and the date and hour of the day of leaving, written, not priated, and his own signature, plainly written in ink, on said stamp. If, at the port of arrival of such train, it shall appear that the owner of the baggage thus stamped has traveled continuously through on the train designated by the stamp attached to said baggage, and there is no reasonable suspicion of intended fraud, the Customs officer shall pass such "hand-baggage" without further inspection, at the same time canceling or removing such stamp. But if the hand-baggage have no stamp thereon, or if it designated a different train than the one upon which the owner of the baggage atrived, the baggage shall undergo the same examination as if it belonged to a person coming from a foreign territory. The officers must conduct all examinations of baggage with as much dispatch, and as little annoyance of passengers, as may be consistent with thoroughness and the safety of the revenue. It is also suggested that the managers of the railway should, as little annoyance of passengers, as may be consistent with thoroughness and the safety of the revenue. It is also suggested that the managers of the railway should, as far as practicable, assign a car to through passengers, and instruct the conductors and brakemen to probabit local or way passengers from entering or occupying such car. This will greatly facilitate the examination of "hand-baggage," and relieve the through passengers from much annoyance. The officers should closely scrutinize all large pieces of hand-baggage, even though stamped, especially if the owner is judged to belong to a well-known class who seem to have a natural proclivity to defraud the revenue. The stamp is not to protect the baggage from thorough examination if there is reasonable suspicton of intended fraud. The officer whose duty it is to apply the stamps to the hand-baggage should have them prepared before the time when they are to be used, so that there may be no unnecessary delay or cause for complaint.

Cant. J. A. Smith, Engineer Corps, has been directed to turn over to Major D. C. Houston all duties in his charge, and proceed to Detroit for duty upon Lake surveys.

Lake surveys.
Clarence M. Barton of this city has been appointed Clarence M. Barton of this city has been appointed clerk of the Pay Rolls and Mustering Clerk—the first appointment at the Washington Navy-Yard under Grant's administration.

Major-Gen. Stewart Van Vliet of the U. S. A., today entered upon his duties as Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Atlantic, and Depot Quartermaster at Philadelphia, in compliance with orders from the War Department previously issued.

RUMORED DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

RUMORED DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

The Washington Chronicle has the following in reference to the French Mission:

It is rumored that certain powerful influences are at work to induce Minister Washburne to resign the French Mission, in which case it is said that William Cullen Bryant will be appointed by the President.

The Washington correspondent of The Baltimore American states that the President has determined to recall Minister Morris from the Turkish Mission, for the following reasons:

The manner in which Mr. Morris brought influence to bear upon the President, as well as on the State Department, to have himself retained at Constantinople, vexed both President Grant and Secretary Fish very much. He had a petition drawn up and signed by a large number of Greek and Russian merchants and bankers of Constantinople, who are not at all friendly to the Turkish Government, praying for his retention. This was addressed to the Secretary of State, but sent to Senator Summer to be

the northern boundary of New-Mexico, on the 37th parallel of north latitude from the 103d to 109th degree of west longitude, executed by Edward N. Darling, esq. of Kansas, astronomer and surveyor, under contract with the
Interior Department of May 22, 1868. This line, commencing on the east, reaches the Ratson Mountains at
46 miles; thence the line passes over the mountains to
the 129th mile, where it enters the San Luis
Valley, which is 20 miles wide at this point.
The Rio Grande plows through this valley,
crossing the line on the 1895 mile. The line after leaving
the San Luis valley on the 168th mile crosses the San Juan
mentalized and thence to the Terminal point, follows the San Luis valley on the 186th faller crosses the San Juan mountains, and thence to the terminal point, follows down the San Juan Valley, it being 331 miles and 60 chains. Prof. J. Weissner of Washington, D. C., acted as astronomer, and Alonzo Mack, esq., of New-York City, as assistent astronomer of the expedition. The survey was commenced July 13, 1868, and completed November 18, 1868. The Commissioner has transmitted copies of the returns of the survey to the Surveyor General of Denver, Colorado, and at Santa Fc, New-Mexico.

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP. CHARLESTON, May 14 .- Accounts from all parts of this State represent the Upland Cotton crop as very seriously injured by the recent cold weather, in many cases rendering replanting necessary. The Sea Island crop generally looks premising.

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE COMPLETION OF THE

PACIFIC RAILROAD. PROMONTORY POINT, Utah, May 14.- The folowing message, just received, has been furnished for

publication:

Gen. G. M. Dodge;

Your dispatch of the 10th has been received. In common with millions, I sat yesterday and heard the mystic taps of the telegraphic battery announce the milling of the last spike in the great Pacific Road. Indeed am I its friend; yea, I claim yet to be part of it, for as early as 1854 I was vice-President of a Company in San Francisco, which made an effort to commence the work under the contract of Robinson, Seymour & Co. As soon as Gen. Thomas makes certain preliminary inspections of his new command on the Pacific, I will go out, and I need not say with how different a feeling from that of 1846, when the only way to California was by sail around Cape Horn, taking our ship 196 days. All honor to you, Durant, Jack and Dan Casement, Reed, and thousands of brave fellows who have fought out this glorious national problem in spite of deserts, storms, Indiane, and the doubts of the incredulous. All obstacles you have now happily surmounted. ous. All obstacles you have now happily sur W. T. SHERMAN, General. Washington, May 11, 1869.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. ... William Taylor, an old and respected provision merchant of Philadelphia, died yesterday, aged 62. He had been 40 years in business.

....John Webster, formerly Postmaster at Lincoln. Mo., has been found guilty of robbing the mails. An application for a new trial has been made.

and J. F. Wilson, Government Commissioners, had started upon an inspection tour over the Union Pacific Railway.

... The barge H. P. Brodge, loaded with oats, from Milwaukee, was sunk, on the 12th inst., near Thunder Bay, Lake Huron, by the propeller Colorado. No lives were lost. Gen. Warren and Hons. J. W. Morris

Miss H. E. Bailey, the actress who acci-entally stabbed herself at the Academy of Milke in Buf-do, while performing Juliet, is recovering. She will be the to resume her engagement shortly.

... Michael King and his wife Mary have been committed to the fall at Troy, Penn., charged with having produced the dauth of a little orphan boy living with them, by perpetrating on him the most unheard-of-cracting.

... Willard Chapman, a brakesman on the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Rallroad, was killed at Catasauqua, Penn., yesterday, in attempting to uncouple the cars. The deceased was a brother of William Chapman, the Superintendent of the road. ford and marry had record states that Gov. Stan-

ford and party had reached Sacramento with a train-ford and party had reached Sacramento with a train of through cars, having made the trip from the head of Salt Lake in 23 hours. The earnings of the Central Pacific for April amounted to \$450,000 in coin.

April amounted to \$490,000 in colu.

A telegram from South Pass City says:
On the 9th last a band of about 30 Indians appeared suddenly in Wind River Valley and killed Frank Morehouse,
william Rhodes, and two others, whose names are unknown. They drove off about 100 cattle and horses. It is
not known whether the Indians were Slonx or Bannocks. ....The location of the Belfast, Me., and Moorchead Lake Railroad, has been changed from Newport to Kendail's Mills, and the narrow guage was adopted. A lease has been effected with the Portland and Kennebec Railroad for fifty years at five per cent annually for the first five years, and thereafter at six per cent on a cost of \$1,000,000.

cent on a cost of \$1,000,000.

The schooner D. B. Webb arrived at Bristol, R. L. yesterday, from Porto Rico. On the 3d inst., of Capo Hatterns, during a thunder squail the vessel was struck with lightning, which shivered the mainmast and passed off by the deck. Levi I. Knight of Deer Lie, Mc., a seaman, and brother of the captain, was instantly killed. All the ethers were prostrated by the sheet, but recovered. \$1,000,000 | aloca, but recovered.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

MASS MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC IN BROOKLYN-SPEECHES BY MRS, E. CADY STAN-TON, MRS. LIVERMORE, MISS PECKHAM, THE REV. MR. CHADWICK, LUCRETIA MOTT, HEN-RY WARD BEECHER AND OTHERS.

The friends of Woman's Suffrage, including most of the delegates to the Equal Rights Association, which had been meeting in New York during this week, esides many advocates of Woman's Suffrage, not members of the American Equal Rights Association, met in mass meeting in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock; about five hundred people were present. This was not a meeting of the Equal Rights Association, as announced in the New-York papers, but was a meeting in response to a call from parties residing in Brooklyn, for the purpose offorganizing a of the meeting was made from the stand at the Cooper Institute, the night before. "We will now adjourn to &c. Many persons present were under the impression that it was still the American Equal Rights Association, but Mr. Studley called the meeting to order, and read the call which had been published in the Brooklyn papers.

call which had been published in the Brooklyn papers, and all parties were soon satisfied.

Mr. Edwin A. Studwell then nominated Mrs. Anna C. Field for President. This lady was unanimously elected, and took her seat in the chair. Mrs. Burleigh was elected Scoretary. On motion of Mr. Studwell, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions: E. S. Burker, Mrs. E. R. Thion, Mrs. A. Field, the Rev. J. W. Chadwick, J. J. Merritt, and Mrs. E. A. Studwell.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stauton was then introduced. She spoke as follows:

Secretary. On motion of Mr. Studwell, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions: E. S. Bunker, Mrs. E. R. Tilton, Mrs. A. Field, the Rev. J. W. Chadwick, J. J. Merritt, and Mrs. E. A. Sindwell.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was then introduced. She spoke as follows:

I have just come over here from New-York, hoping today to listen to others, and am rather surprised to find myself rushed on the platform to make the first speech, for you all know that to make a speech in cold blood is a very hard thing. However, I am very happy always to say my best word for this grand work of word blood is a very hard thing. However, I am very happy always to say that the property of the say that the best of the say that the say the say that the say the say that the say the say that the say

hers of the Equal Rights Association has no more right than other people in the house.

Miss Lucy Stone addressed the audience briefly, con-gramming the hadies upon the large number of men who had become converted to their cause. Mr. Langdon, of Vermont, followed with a brief speech.

Miss Briney read a letter from the Hon. Geo. Wm. Cur-tis, indorsing very decidedly the doctrine of Woman

Vermont, followed with a chief from the Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis, indorsing very decidedly the doctrine of Woman Suffrage.

The Rev. Mrs. Phoebe Harniford then delivered a most eloquent and touching address on the meral influence that the participation of women—mothers and wives—in government, would have upon the world. Every true mother was with this movement. But there was another name that our children sing about, and there was no other name so sweet on earth, or in heavet—the name of Christ the Savior. She wished this Women's Suffage Convention would place upon its banner the name of Jesus Christ. The golden rule given by Jesus Christ if carried out, would give equal rights to all, and there would be no distinction between color, race or sex.

The Rev. Mr. Haben of Massachusetts was next introduced. He said there were three reforms needed—one was the abolition of social distinctions, another was the abolition of the rum-shop, and the third was giving the ballot to women. Of the three, which should take the precedence! It was hard to say that the woman did not lead them all. He had claimed, yesterday, that the woman's rights movement originated in Massachusetts. He was mistaken. The great idea of woman's equality was taught by Christ; and still further back, when man and woman were created and placed in Paradise, they were placed there on an equality. God gave man no supremacy over woman there. Not until she had entered the world; not until after the fail was it said, "He shall rule over her." If we were to be controlled by this curse of sin, we should still adhere to the old law giving the supremacy to the first-born son, for that was declared the same time between Cain and Abel. Sin degraded, the world; not until after the fall was it said, "He shall rule over her." If we were to be controlled by this curse of sin, we should still adhere to the old law giving the supremacy to the first-born son, for that was declared at the same time between Cain and Abel. Sin degraded, but grace emancipated. On the day of Pentecost, the spirit fell upon male and finnale alike. St. Paul declared this great doctrine of Wonzan's Rights when he said, "There is neither Greek nor Jew, neither bond nor free, neither male nor female, but all are one in Christ. If a woman prophesy, let her prophesy with the head covered," but he did not say women shall not prophesy. The doctrines of woman's rights originated with God himself. There were many reasons why we should give the ballot to women. It would clevate woman herself, as well as confer incalculable benefits on both saxes.

both sexes.

The meeting adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p. m.

The meeting assembled again at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Livermore of Chicago was the first speaker. She dwelt more
particularly upon the exclusion of woman from the jury
box.
Mrs. Lucy Stone bad a letter from an Old-School

Mrs. Lucy Stone had a letter from an Old-School Presbyterian minister in Kansas, earnestly indorsing the Woman's Rights movement. She was always glad to speak of the readiness with which the clergy adopted the principles of equal rights between the sexes. Mrs. Stone said a document had been handed to her addressed to Mrs. Stanton and herself, asking certain questions on the subject. Mrs. Stone proceeded to answer these questions in detail.

The Rev. J. W. Chadwick of Brooklyn made a brief speech warmly advocating the cause of woman suffrage.

speech, warmly advocating the cause of woman suffrage.

Miss Peckham of Milwaukee, Wis., next addressed the

Miss Peckham of Milwaukee, Wis., next addressed the meeting.

The President aunounced that Lucretia Mott was on the stand. The audience called loudly for her, and would not be satisfied until she was conspelled to come forward, when she was greeted with great applause. This venerable pioneer of Woman's Rights expressed her congratulations for the great progress of the cause to which she had devoted as much of her life. But she would not detain the andlence, as she was expected to speak at might. At this point Minnie Merton, an unfortunate victim of a monomania, came forward, declaring that she had been prevented from speaking thus far, but now she was going to make her speech. The good ladies on the platter tried to dissuade their unfortunate sister from the first of the standard with the unfortunate of an inster of the meeting, got up, and while Lucy the harmony or where trying the genite means Stone and Mrs. Liverpar were trying the genite means of persuasion and kingness with the unfortunate woman, announced to the audience, with the unfortunate woman, announced to the audience, with the unfortunate that this woman had applied to him for the private of speaking, shad he had told her no. This masculime champion of the stage then rushed to the rear, and brought from behind the scenes a policeman. The officer took hold of Minnie Merton, but she turned upon hum, with unutterable scorn depleted upon her wild visage, and bade him take his hands off. The apparently good natured policeman stepped back, but Mr. Studies insisted on his doing his duty; and he took hold of her again, and started to the rear of the stage, while the woman struggled, and declared she would speak. The policeman let go his hold, and she rushed one more to the front of the stage and commenced her wild harangue, after expressing her opinion if she had been able to come on the platform dressed as well as others she would not have been laterupted. She then proceeded to read a medly of spiritual vagaries mixed up with sorrowful allusions to woman The President announced that Lucretia Mott was on the

it was the duty of the Government to take care of the women.

A few remarks were made by Lucy Stone and the meeting adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening the building was crowded throughout, including stage and both galleries, with the very best material, intellectually, that Brooklyn can afford. The Chairman called the meeting to order. The Committee on Organization reported for Prestient Mrs. Celia Burleigh and for Vice Presidents, about 20 names. Mrs. Norton read an extract from a letter from Wm. Lldyd Garrison, encouraging the sisterhood to push forward. Mrs. Olive Logan who was next introduced—spoke in her own the atrical style. She dealt numeaous severe blows at the other sex. Her many sarcustic and humorous hits, cho-

ited great applause. The following resolutions was read

and adopted:

Whereas, The political rights of women are absolutely ignored by the fundamental and statute law of the United States and the several States. Whereas, There is nothing in the simple difference of sex which in any way makes a difference is the political rights of men and women.

Iteroited. That we deem woman entitled to yote and hold office under these conditions, and no others, which it is proper to impose on usas. Lucrettla Mott, the venerable pioneer in the cause of woman's rights in this country, was introduced, and stepped forward in her plain Quaker dress and removed her bounct. This distinguished lady is now far beyond her threescore and ten years, but her intellect and her memory remain as clear as in the prime of life. She spoke as follows:

It is very little that I have to say to you, both from inability to make my voice heard as well as from the failure

It is very little that I have to say to you, both from in-ability to make my voice heard as well as from the failure of my strength to speak. But I feel comforted in the assurance that there are many here who will not suffer you to go away without being properly instructed. I must dissent from part of the address which we have just heard—with the idea that it ill-becomes us to answer all these flings by newspaper articles that are presented to us, by which we are ridiculed and satirized in various ways. When we were in Washington severtime since we had these flings by newspaper articles that are presented to us, by which we are ridiculed and satirized in various ways. When we were in Washington, some time since, we had an excellent convention. Some objection was made to some of the peculiar costumes in which some of the members chose to appear on the platform. But it was not the business of that Convention to take into consideration any such objections. I do not believe that the success of this cause is dependent upon any such considerations. I believe in women having such self-respect and such digrary of demeanor everywhere as shall commend her speeches to the acceptance of all right-thipking persons. I desire much that this cause may be advocated on the frue ground. We must understand the great needs of the hilman face; we fallst have such clearinsight as to be prepared to speak more from the inspiration of the time—with dignity rather than with levity. I would not be understood as wishing to bind any one to such serious and prosy addresses that shall not occasionally bring forth the mirthfulness of the congregation, to a certain extent; but I do desire that we may all regulate ourselves, and direct our meetings in a way that shall not bring reproach upon us. An occurrence which happened this afternoon, I think, is calculated to throw some ridicule upon this movement. In taking up The Herald, a paper I do not often see. I perceive an intent to ridicule this movement; and the World is also rather questionable on the subject. But depend upon it the cause is rising so fast, popular sentiment is rising so rapidly that it will not need that we should combat arguments or vituperations of any kind. We need not despuir of ultimate success. When I consider what Lucy Stone did when she was at the Oberlin College, and the Faculty discouraged her reading the Thesis which she had prepared, and endeavored to persuade her to allow a her prepared, and endeavored to persuade her to allow a

next on matters concerning her own race. She was fre-quently and enthusiastically cheered.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was next introduced. quently and enthusiastically cheered.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was next introduced. As usual his appearance on the stage called forth repeated rounds of applause. He spoke as follows: I have only heard the closing part of the speech of the speaker who preceded me; but I heard it with great emotion. To me it was the voice of history; it was the voice of prophecy as well. I can remember when, in this goodly city—as much advanced as any city in the North in the principles of justice—it was found to be impossible that a colored woman should cuter even the sanctuary on the Lord's day, and take her seat by the side of her white sisters. I have seen it impossible for men as well dressed, as gentlemanly, and of as much worth intellectually and morally as any white man you know, to enter the white hine of omnibuses at the Fulton Ferry. Twenty years have passed away. For five years God Almighty delinged this country with war, and yet here, to-night, I see before me as goodly an audience as ever I saw—an audience of unquestioned refluement and prejudices—[applause]—and not only have you permitted this sister to sit among you unrebuked, without hiss or comment—on the contrary cit-iting your hearty applause and eventually, she was your permitted. to sit among you unrebuked, without hiss or comment—
on the contrary eit iting your hearty applause and
sympathy; she was your instructress; she mastered you
and you cheered her. Thank God that the world has
turned clear around. And she is but another illustration,
of a truth of which there are so many illustrations,
namely that this is a practical people; that this body
is of the earth earthy, and that the thing
of worth, which is of God, is the soul.
Heretofore, men have sworn by the golden candlestick;
I swear by the candle which is inside—the soul. We are
coming to that better day in which we shall accept God's
gift of the soul as inclusive of all other things, whether
black or white. When God made man he knew
better than you or I why he made man black
or white. Do you suppose God, in creating
a poet, and filling his mind with enthusnam and power
to utter the right, din n't know what he was about! Do
you suppose that God, in creating the black and the white
man, did not know what he was doing! I lay down the
fundamental doctrine that wherever man has a specialty,
whether of gently or of education has a specialty,
whether of gently or of education has a specialty, you suppose that God, in creating the black and not shown, did not know what he was doing! I lay down the fundamental doctrine that wherever man has a specialty, whether of genius or of education, he has a right to take advantage of all the circumstances attending him. A ship has a right to as much water as will float her. Now, in relation to this Women's Rights movement, I am opposed to coercion. If a woman says, "Oh, I want to be a happy mother and wife; I have all the rights I want; I do not want these things;" I say, very well. We do not preach the doctrine of coercive rights. You shall have perfect liberty to stay at home. All we ask is that women shall follow their nature. Women may, in time, hope to rival Marshal Rynders in his management of a political meeting, and in their angry interchange of sentiments. Our example may bring women to our level. Of all heresies it seems to me there never was one so absurd as that hereey which supposes that woman is not fit for the peculiar duties for which she is called. She was fit to whip you and me; to teach us the best things we know; fit to take care of is the thing. You may make a man rich, but if his children are boobles they are no better than a poor man's children—not so good in fact. In conclusion Mr. Beccher said that all that was asked by those who were in favor of Equal Rights, was that men and women should have the right to go abroad or stay at home as they pleased; to read, to write, to work. We give you pleasry liberty; you must give us the same.

Music by the Hittelinsons was now introduced by way of recreation, and was received with applianse.

The President introduced Mr. Frederick Douglass. He made only a few remarks, insisting that Miss Cozzens could entertain the audience much better.

Miss Phoebe Cozzens was then introduced. She made a brief but beautiful address. Mr. Douglass next spoke A speech from Lucy Stone closed the exercises.

POLITICAL.

RATIFICATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT BY THE STATE OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 14.—The House of Representatives, this afternoon, before calling the roil to ascer-tain whether a quorum was present or not, concurred in the Senate amendments to the Specific Appropriation bill by a rice roce vote. A message was received from the Governor, notifying the House of the resignation of 42 members. Mr. Osborne (Rep.) then moved to adopt the joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment
Mr. Coffroth (Dem.) objected, making a point of order
that there was not a quorum present. The chair ruled
that the objection might be considered as an appeal taken
by Mr. Coffroth, and the decision of the Speaker was sustained. The House then passed the joint resolution by a
vote of Yeas, 57: Nays, none—two Democrats and one
Republican present refusing to vote. Nothing was done
in the Senate to-Cay, no quorum being present.

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION. It is understood that the President and Cabi-

net have determined to submit the 4th clause of the 1st section of the 3d article, and the 7th section of the 3d article of the proposed Constitution of Virginia, to be voted on separately. They are as follows:

section of the 3d article, and the 7th section of the 3d article of the proposed Constitution of Virginia, to be voted on separately. They are as follows:

ARTICLE 2. Sec. 1. Clause 4.—Every person who has been a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or who held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken onth as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an excentive or judicial officer of any State, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given and or comfort to the enemies thereof. This chause shall include the following officers: Governor, Lieutemant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Resister of the Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, heriffs, sergeant of a city or town, commissioner of the poor, commissioners of the board of public works, judges of the supreme court, judges of the circuit courts, judges of the supreme court, judges of the circuit courts, judges of the supreme court, judges of the circuit courts, we consider, excheators, inspectors of tobacco, flour, &c., clerks of the supreme, district, circuit, and county courts and of the court of hustings, justices of the county courts and of the court of hustings, and attorneys for the Common wealth: Provided, That the Legislature may by a vote of three-lifths of both Houses remove the disabilities mentred by this clause from any person included therein, by a separate vote in each case.

ART, 3. Sec. 7. In addition to the foregoing oath of office, the Governor, Lieutemant-Governor, members of the General Assembly; Secretary of State, Auditor of the seconds. State Treasurer, Attorney Gengeral, and all persons engaged in armed hostility the the full of their respective offices, take and subscribe this Constitution in any manner, and Mayor and Council of any city or town, shall, before they cure from the dutie

officers, before cutering upon their duties, and all other State officers not included in the above provision. LOCAL POLITICS. The regular monthly meeting of the Union Republican Association of the Eighth Assembly District was held hast evening at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand st., and was wen attended. John J. O'Brien acted as Chair

man, and John McDonald and Wm. Waters as Secretaries

man, and John McDonald and Wm. Waters as Secretaries. A series of resolutions were offered by Mr. James A. Lucas, which will be found among the advertisements in this issue. Remarks were made in support of these resolutions by Messrs. Lucas, John Lewis, and George March, and they were then unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the order of the Union Republican General Committee, the Republicans of the 18th District have récarolled their district, and last evening held an election for officers of the Association and delegates to the General Committee. A large vote was polled and the contest, which was a lively one, resulted in the election of the following ticket:

President—George H. Van Cleft.

1st Vice-President—Charles H. Rogers.

Secretary—Allau J. Benns.

Ansistant Secretary—William H. O'Neal.

Treasure—Dr. D. B. St. John Rooss.

Delegates to General Committee—George P. Coachmon, Sanuel S. Urmy, Samuel Biarwell, Rafus P. Andrews, James Dennis, James Ingrau, Thomas F. Rightmire, Thomas J. Contant.

Excessive Committee—E. B. Konx, Joseph Dixon, Reger H. Lyon, B. B. Chappell, James McConnell, Hugh Coleman, James Gray, George W. Hartell, Thomas L. Felter, L. G. Blominghaie, William S. Bughes, William B. Crooby. Samuel H. Cooper, James B. Hunt, Alexander Smith, Edward Fitch, Elbert Nostrand, Jesseph Kordenachid, Charles Fox, William B. Crooby. Samuel H. Cooper, James B. Hunt, Alexander Smith, Edward Fitch, Elbert Nostrand, Jesseph Kordenachid, Charles Fox, William R. George W. Castell, James S. Hayler, Willard Builard, Isaac Seanan, George W. Castell, James C. Rapplerea, Oscar J. Decker, Dr. A. Hodgman, A. G. Dune.

WARREN AND COSTELLO.

WARREN AND COSTELLO.

THEIR RECEPTION LAST EVENING-THE "PA-

A public reception was given to Messrs. Warren and Costello last evening in the large hall of Cooper Institute, which was filled to overflowing with an enthusiastic audience. After a brass band had played everal Irish airs, the Chairman, Anthony A. Griffin, called the meeting to order, and announced that the object of their assembling was to urge upon the attention of the people that there is no distinction between native; and adopted citizens; and to procure the release of those noble men who are still in British dungeons for expressing their opinions upon Ireland, in this country, their home. [Applause]. It remained for them to answer why they were absent on such an important exercises. But the weeting was not so much to greet

country, their home. [Applause]. It remained for them to answer why they were absent on such an important occasion. But the meeting was not so much to greet with welcome those who are out of prison as to get those out who are still in. [Applause.]

The chairman then announced Thos. Nagle, who was received with great applause. He urged immediate and active measures to demand reparation for the outraged rights of American citizens. [Applause.] The people must give the Government to understand that these wrongs must be righted. [Great applause.] During the Rebellion the Euglish Government had fitted out the Alabama, and other privateers and blockade-runners, causing us all the trouble in her power, but now, the United States of America is too proud or too English to stand up and defy her. [Prolonged applause.] But the day will come when Ireland will be free. [Deafening applause.] He offered the following resolutions, which were unautmonely adopted:

Whereas, John Waren and Augustine E. Costello, naturalized citizens of the United States of America, were forced, through the exhaustion of their provisions, to had from their ship at Helvick Head, in Ireland, on the last of June, 1867, and were thereupon seized by the British authorities, were tried, convicted and punished for "treason to the Queen of Great Britain," notwith-tanding that no overt act of beatthiry could be proved to have been committed by them, and despite their character as citizens of this republic, and entitled to act and speak freely within its bounds, but have been under pressure now released. Be it therefore Resolved. That we, citizens of New-York, do welcome these American citizens on their release from an unjust capivity, dishonoring slike to the country which indicated it, and to that which tolerated its citizens to him.

been an independent power.

Resolved, That the case of William Halpin, who is still confined in an English prison, is identical with that of Colonel Warren; and that we will never desix from our efforts to set free Halpin, and every other American citizen, who is subjust's incarcerated in England.

The next speaker was Joseph Paul, who was received with tumultous appliance, when he announced that he represented the Fentan Brotherhood, who desired him to express their sympathy for Mesars. Warren and Costello. He said the Fentan Brotherhood was composed of frishmen, than whom no men had been more loyal. An allusion to the heroism of the 69th New-York Regiment, a portion of which was present, was received with rapturous appliance. The point to be settled was whether American citizens could be punished in England for crimes committed in another country.

A letter from Gov. Hoffman, announcing his intention to be present, which the Chairman attempted to read, was hissed down, and for awhile all was confusion. The Chairman stated that aithough they had intended charging twenty-fit's cents admission, yet they did not wish to make money out of the meeting.

Mr. Daniel R. Leddy was next introduced. He said

Chairman stated that aithough they had intended charging twenty five cents admission, yet they did not wish to make money out of the meeting.

Mr. Daniel R. Leddy was next introduced. He said that Grant had said, in substance, "The whole people rule this country," and now was the time for them to show that it is true. Much regret has been felt that Mayor Hall and Governor Hoffman were not present, (a voice—Divil a bit,) but the people were there in all their strength, higher and stronger than any public servant. He earnestly urged the resease of our American brethren imprisoned abroad. He said that even Rome had sine present for its citizenship that the Apostle Paul, when preaching, surrounded by his enemies, was respected, because he was a Roman citizen. How much more glorious is this American Republic, yet she dared not protect her adopted citizens. The speaker advocated Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims, and said that there were two powers in the world, God and the Devil—the Good and the Had, and England was the latter. He made an extuest appeal for the release of the Fenian prisoners and denounced the inactive course our Government has taken. He closed with a bitter attack on the English Government, saying that the British lion was only an ass in a lion's skin, and that the Eagle was already hovering over it, and would soon pick out its eyes.

The Chairman then read a letter from Mr. Edward D. Bassford, presenting to the committee a check covering all the expenses of the meeting, which was vociferously cheered, though it was hissed at first, the audience evidently thinking that it was another letter from the Governor

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all the expenses of the meeting, which was vociterously cheered, though it was hissed at first, the audience evidently thinking that it was another letter from the Governor.

Peter McCorry followed in a violent and bitter denunchation of both the English and United States Governments. He said he was not a citizen of this country, and did not wish to be, until it could protect the rights of its citizens. The assemblage fairly screamed itself hoarse at this and more assertions equally violent. The speaker said he was glad to see his auditors so enthusiastic, but what reason had they to be jubilant; had England done anything for them? (Cries of "No?") Had America? ("No?") He then turned toward the Stars and Stripes, which were draped at the back of the platform, and said: "Tear down that 'flaunting lie." It does not shelter those who claim its protection. [Great confusion.] Grant had bot dared to interfere to demand the surrender of the noble martyrs to Ireland. Had he released Warrent? [No.!] Costello? [No.!] Gen. Nazie! [No.!] It was because they had heard the voice of the Irishmen in this country that the British had released them." [Thunders of applause.] Turning to where the 69th (Irish) Regiment was seated, he said: "You are living perjured men if you have sworn to protect that flag, which does not support you. [Cries of "That's so," "Bully for you," and cheering.] He said that Mayor Hail and Gov. Hoffman would reget not having been there. [Hisses, mingled with cheering, and cries of "Humpty Dumpty."] It was their duty as public servants to be here. They would have seen purer Americanism from the Irishmen present than they were accustomed to. He exhorted his hearters to remember the left of May, 1869, as an eventful day.

After a short speech by Col. Labineau, and the passage of a vote of thanks to Mr. Bassford, the meeting adjourned. The hail was decorated with transparencies and flags and the inscription, "Remember Burke," and another, "Halpin is still in Jail." Warren, who is now in Springfield, Mass., an

THE MASSACHUSETTS RAILROAD INVESTIGATION -INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

Boston, May 14 .- The Railroad Investigating committee of the Legislature had a public meeting this Committee of the Legislature had a public meeting this evening, when the testimony given before them in private was repeated. The officers of the Boston, Hartford and Eric Railroad were examined, but nothing was shown of the payments of money to improperly influence the Legislature. Mr. Eldridge, the President, testified that in March of last year, when he was at the head of the New-York and Eric Railroad, and an exhi from New-York, Thomas Drew, who has been imprisoned 25 days for contempt of the Senate, came to him in Boston, and said that he proposed to publish certain articles against the management of the Boston, Hartford, and Eric Railroad in the New-York papers; and as these would have a tendency to depress the value and break down the securities of the Company, and have a bad effect on the pending negotiations for a loan in New York, Mr. Eldridge gave Mr. Drew \$10,000 out of his own pocket, as he was then carrying from \$500,000 to \$000,000 worth of stock on his own risk and account, besides having interests of both corporations pressing on him; Drew said he could make \$25,000 in New-York by the operation, and that a combinuation had been formed to affect the value of the securities, and he (Eldridge) knew that accombinate of the securities for loby purposes was caused by the roads he was connected with, and was entirely from his private purse. Eldridge explained that the charge that \$4,000,000 had been paid by the Boston, Hartford and Eric for lobby purposes was caused by the fact that it was charged to agencies instead of profit and loss, from the difference between the price of the stocks and bonds in the market. Drew was absent, and will be examined at a future meeting of the Committee. evening, when the testimony given before them in pri-THE MASSACHUSETTS BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Bosron, Mass., May 14 .- The fourth day's playing of the billiard tournament was begun by a game in the afternoon between R. E. Wilmarth and R. Davis, during which Wilmarth beat Davis 500 to 93. The winner's during which Wilmarth beat Davis 300 to 33. The Wilmer's average was 264, and his highest runs 51, 51, 63, 33, 102. Davis's average was 19. The game lasted only 40 minutes, and was a one sided affair.

In the second game J. F. Murphy beat Samuel Colby, 500 to 155. The winner's average was 184, and his highest runs 63, 78, 63, 45. Colby's highest runs were 27, 30.

The evening seesion was opened by a game between L. S. Brooks and Samnel Colby, which was won by the former—500 to 470. Mr. Brooks's average was 9, and his highest runs were 69, 87, 33. Colby's highest runs were 40, 37, 33.

10, 37, 33.

The second game was won by R. E. Wilmarth, beating samuel Colby by 500 to 28s. Mr. Wilmarth's average was 105, and his nighest runs 60, 43, 45, 48. Colby's highest runs were 27, 44, 39. runs were 27, 24, 39.

The attendance to-day was large, and there was quite a number of prominent billiard players present from New England.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CONTRADICTORY ACCOUNTS. HAVANA, May 14 .- The usual accounts of engagements between the Spaniards and Cubans have been received, all of which are magnified and arranged to suit both parties. Charges of atrocities, assassinations and crimes are made by the journals and by private letters. Altogether, the war news so far received is unreliable, and the fighting, according to impartial correspondents, insignificant. DISPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL HOFF-EVERTTHING

QUIET AT HAVANA-UNFAVORABLE VIEWS OF THE PROSPECTS OF THE INSURRECTION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Admiral Heff writes to the Department from Havana, 6th inst., announcing that he would be absent from that port for a few days, to relieve the Narragansett at Key West, and for a change of air for the officers and crew He had just received information from Commander Fillebrown, at Key West, that the English steamer Salvador, a supposed Cuban privateer, which our naval forces have been watching for some time, at the instance of the Government, has cleared for St. Thomas via Nassau, without arms or munitions of war of any description. Everything at Havana was remarkably quiet. The Spanish authorities seem confident of suppressing the rebellion before the expiration of the year.

The rainy season now coming on precludes the pos sibility of any active operations. The probability is that no active operations of any importance in the interior of either party will be made at present. In conversation with Cubans who were at one time sanguine of success, Admiral Hoff says that those in the Havana end of the island are dissatisfied from the fact that the revolution has not been conducted in a manner to coincide with their views. There is little or no organization among them, although they claim that the cause of their present inactivity is owing to their forces being exercised and instructed in the use of arms preparatory for a campaign at the close of the rainy season. Gens. S. Cespedes and Quesada are acting independently, and have their own separate forces and adherents. Mr. Hall, our Consul General, and the Commodore of the English fleet, seem to think that the insurrection is being crushed, and in a few weeks it will consist of nothing but irregular bands of outlaws scattered through the interior.

The Peruvian monitor, Manco Capac, reported as lost, has arrived at St. Thomas, and the crew of her convoy, the Monterey, sunk some time since by a collision, sailed from Havana on the 5th inst., on a French steamer bound to New-Orleans. The Spanish Admiral, English Commodore and Captains of the North German and Dutch man-of-war had arrived, and the customery salutes and courtesies had been exchanged between Admiral Hoff and the naval representatives of these nations.

CONSIDERATION OF THE FUTURE FORM OF GOV-ERNMENT.

MADRID, May 14 .- In the Constituent Cortes, today, the session was mainly occupied in the consideration of the question of the future form of government. Senor Orense, one of the leaders of the Republican party, made a long speech in support of his amendment looking to the formation of a Federal

DENMARK.

GEN. RAASLOFF ON THE SALE OF THE DANISH

ISLANDS.

COPENHAGEN, May 14.—At a banquet in this city, to-day, Gen. Raasloff, lately Danish Minister to Washington, who was present, made a speech in which he referred to the sale of the Danish Islands in the West Indies to the United States Government He said he had great confidence in the American Senate. When the negotiations were made clear the Senate would not hesitate to ratify the sale. The present delay was entirely owing to the old differences between President Johnson and the Congress.

INVITATION TO AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. MUNICH, May 14.-The Bavarian Government has issued a circular note to the Governments of France, Austria, Prussia, Baden and Wurtemberg, inviting those powers to a conference to be held in this city, for the purpose of preserving the rights of the State against the Church.

FRANCE.

DISPERSION OF ELECTORAL MEETINGS-ARRIVAL OF MR. WASHBURNE.

Paris, May 14.-Several electoral meetings were dispersed to-day, causing, in some instances, riotons proceedings. A number of Sergeants de Ville were badly burt. Many arrests have been made. E. B. Washburne, the new American Minister to Paris, and J. Berthemy, the French Minister to Washington, who sailed from New-York on the 1st inst., in the steamship Periere, arrived in this city to-day.

AUSTRIA.

CLOSE OF THE CHAMBERS. VIENNA, May 14 .- On the occasion of closing the Austrian Chambers to-day the President congratulated the Chambers that the situation of Austria had been greatly improved. He referred with pleasure to the conciliation of Hungary and the new laws which had been enacted on various subjects, and concluded by saying that the Emperor protecting, no peril menaces the Constitution if its friends are

faithful. GREAT BRITAIN. THE DONCASTER RACES. LONDON, May 14 .- To-day was the second of the Doncaster Spring meeting. The chief event was the Betting-room stakes of 5 sovereigns each, with 50 added for two-year olds. Four horses started.

The following is the summary: 

Considerable money changed hands on the race, as will be seen by the following table of betting just previous to the race: 50 to 1 against White Slave; even on Prince Imperial; even on the b. f. REINTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF DANIEL

O'CONNELL-IMPOSING CEREMONIES. DUBLIN, May 14.- The remains of Daniel O'Connell were to-day reinterred in the cemetery at Glasnevin. near this city, where a splendid mansoleum had been constructed for their reception. The ceremonies were very imposing, and were conducted by Archbishop Cullen. Great crowds of people followed the remains to the tomb, and it is estimated that over 8,000 were present on the grounds. Among the spectators on the occasion were the Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan, Lord Chancelor of Ireland, Messrs. Bellew and Southwell, several Judges, and the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen of the city of Dublin

THE REPORTED ALLIANCE. The Albion of this morning has the following: "The following cable dispatch was published in a New-York morning journal on Wednesday last and has since been extensively copied and commented upon throughout

the United States:
London, May 11.—Initial steps have been taken for an alliance, of envire and defensive, between England, France, and Spain, against the United States—the rejection of the Alabama Treaty, the tone of Mr. Summer's speech the alleged fillibustering tendencies of Gao. Grant's Administration, and the reported commission at expeditions from the United States against Cuba, being made the pretexts for a necessity for

We have the best authority for saying, that so far as England at least is concerned, this report is entirely without foundation in fact, and the inference, therefore, is that it is equally untrue with regard to the other

THE PITTSBURGH LEADER SUED FOR LIBEL. PITTSBURGH, May 14.-John W. Pittock. proprietor, and Joseph Mills, editor of The Pittsburgh Leader, to-day, were held to ball to answer a charge of libel, preferred by William M. Ford, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The suit is based on a charge of *The Leader*, that Mr. Ford's vote was in market when he was in Harrisburg.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

PITTSBURGH, May 14 .- Part of the walls of the onded whisky warehouse of Joseph S. Finch, at South Pittsburgh, fell in to-day, burying three men, Geo. Cavin, Government Storekeeper, David Steele, carpenter, and John Robinson, Foreman in the ruins. Steele and Robinson were taken out severely injured. Cavin was killed.